

Not used

Excerpts from -
OPIUM POLICY IN JAPAN by Sagataro Kaku, former Civil
Governor of Formosa, Geneva, November 1924

(Printed by Albert Kundig - Geneva)

P r e f a c e

The growing interest in the opium question in recent years has become not only a problem of immediate concern to the Far Eastern countries but also of paramount importance to the western peoples as well. What, in the past, has been the opium policy in Japan and more particularly in her possessions and territories? Long before the International Opium Conference met in Shanghai, Japan had adopted in Formosa the policy of the gradual suppression of opium smoking by strictly controlling the opium addicts. This policy was initiated 25 years ago by Viscount Goto, then the Director of the Sanitary Bureau of the Central Government, who became subsequently the Civil Governor and the Director of the Monopoly Bureau of the Formosan Government. It was my good fortune as councillor to the civil administration of the Government, and later as the director of the Monopoly Bureau and as civil governor, to direct the service which was designed to carry out the opium policy introduced by Viscount Goto.

During my service in this difficult and complicated administrative work it became my firm conviction that, although the opium question as such was primarily a question which had sprung up in China, no solution was to be found unless every country which permitted opium smoking set its own house in order. Japan was no exception to this general situation. With this conviction I proposed to the authorities some ten years ago, that the opium policy of Japan should be systematized. In support of this proposal I quoted a Japanese proverb which says: "Do not trouble about the snow which has fallen on your neighbour's garden before clearing away the snow which lies on your own roof". The application of this principle is in my opinion even today the only way to reach the solution of the opium problem in the world.

As Japanese delegate to the opium conference in Geneva I am inspired by the spirit of international cooperation and struck by the serious attempts on the part of various Powers to eradicate the habit of opium smoking in their territories. In this spirit I have described the measures which I consider to be important in the opium policy so far adopted by Japan in her territories. My only regret is that owing to insufficient materials at hand, my description can not be as complete as I hoped. I shall, however, be more than repaid in this task if the account of our experience in Japan may be of some service to those who are interested in the solution of the opium problem.

Sagataro Kaku

Geneva, November 28, 1924

Defense Document # 402

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Governor of Formosa, Geneva, November 1924

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Sagataro Kaku

Geneva, November 28, 1924

D, D, 420 -
402

not used

譯 國 書 類 四 〇 二 號

一九二四年十一月「ジユネバ」ニ於ケル前臺灣總督府政務長官賀來サガ
太郎氏演述「日本ニ於ケル阿片政策」ヨリノ抜萃

序 文

(「ジユネバ」ニ於テアルベルト クンデイツト印刷)

近年増大セル阿片問題ニツイテノ關心ハ、直接關心ヲ有スル樞東諸國ノ
ミナラズ、今ヤ西方諸國ニトツテモ極メテ重大ナル問題トナツテ來タ
日本ハ、トリワケ、ソノ植民地ニ於テハ、會テイカナル政策ガ執ラレ
テ來タデアラウカ、上海デ國際阿片會議ガ開催サレルカナリ以前ヨリ、
日本ハ臺灣ニ於テ阿片吸飲者ヲ嚴重ニ制限シ、以テ阿片吸飲ヲ漸次抑壓
ヤントスル政策ヲ採用シタノデアッタ。該政策ハ二十五年前ニ當時中央
政府ノ衛生局長デアリ後ニ臺灣總督府政務長官兼同僚局長トナツタ後
藤子爵ニヨリ始メテ執ラレタモノデアル。總督府政務參事官トシテ且後
ニハ同僚局長及ビ政務長官トシテ後藤子爵ノトリ上グラレタル阿片政

D.D. 4402

貸ノ實施上ノ擔任者トナツタコトハ、私ノ幸トスル所デアアル。

此ノ困難且複雑ナル行政事務ヲ擔當スルニ當リ、私ハ漸次、石阿片問題ガ
元來ハ支那ニ發生ヲ見タモノデアアルガ、阿片吸飲ヲ許可サル各國ニ於テ
各々統制ニ努メザル限りハ何ラ解決ヲ見出シ得ナイモノデアルトノ確信ヲ
懷クニ至ツタ。日本ニ於テモ勿論サウデアアル。カ、ル確信ノモトニ、私ハ
約十年程前ニ當局ニ對シ、日本ノ阿片政策ノ組織化ヲ提議シタノデアツタ
此ノ提議案ヲ支持スル意味ニ於テ、私ハ「己ノ國ノ境ヲ先ヅ進ヘントノ日
本ノ議ヲ引用シタノデアツタ。私見ニヨレバ、今日ニ於テモ、當當局ノ實
際ヘノ適用コソ、世界ノ阿片問題解決ノ唯一ノ道デアルト信ズルノデアアル
一ジユネバー阿片會議帝國代表トシテ私ハ此會議ニ於ケル「阿片問題」ノ精
神ニ新ナ感覺ヲ覺エ、且藉詞ガソノ領域内ニ於テ阿片吸飲ノ惡習ヲ根絶ヤ
ント規劃ヲ努力ヲ試シテ居ラレルノニ心ヲ打タレタル次第デアアル。此ノ精
神ニ則リ私ハ日本ガコレマデ其ノ殖民地ニ於テ採用シ來ツタ阿片政策ニ於
テ重要ナリト思考スル種方貸ヲ述ベタノデアアル。タダ手許ニ十分ナ資料ナ

D. D. 11402

キ爲自分ガ思フ程完全ニ述ベ得ナイノハ遺憾デアル。併シ、若シ幸ニシテ
 日本ニ於ケル吾々ノ經驗ヲ述ベルニ當リ夫ガ阿片問題解決ニ門心ヲ寄與ス
 ル所アレバコレニ越シタコトハ無イノデアル。

「ジコネバ」ニテ一九二四年十一月二十八日

賀 來 サ ガ タ ロ ウ

Served 4/4

Def. Doc. No. 402
 (Excs. 402-B-1
 402-C-1
 402-C-2
 402-D-1
 402-D-2
 402-F-2) ✓

not used

D O C U M E N T S

1. Subject: Excerpts from Opium Policy in Japan
2. Date: Published November 1924

Summary:

402. Preface to the book by former civil governor of Formosa and later Japanese delegate to Geneva Opium Conference. He describes the interest Japan had long had in opium matters and Japan's desire to cooperate with the League of Nations in international control of the vice.

Comment. Harmless but has no probative value whatever.

402-B-1. Describes opium control in Korea which as of 1919 was in the hands of a government monopoly with exportation and importation of opium being prohibited.

Comment. Harmless but objectionable as being immaterial.

402-C-1. A brief account of the opium policy of Formosa where as of 1897 opium control was put in the hands of a Monopoly Bureau and provided for licensing of addicts, importation and manufacture by the government only, etc.

Comment. Harmless but immaterial since opium conditions in Formosa, especially up to 1924, are not matters in issue.

402-C-2. Brief description of opium control in Kwantung Leased Territory. Describes failure of policy of complete suppression and the adoption in 1924 of a policy of progressive suppression with a view of absolute prohibition at the end. Complete control including importation, manufacture, sale, etc., was in the hands of government agency.

Comment. Apparently admissible to show Japan's experience with policy of absolute suppression as against aggressive suppression because that experience is always cited in justification for a similar approach to control in Manchuria and N. China.

402-D-1. Background statement of opium policy in Formosa which traces the drug habit to people of Chinese origin. Admits that in China numerous attempts have been made to suppress opium smoking but asserts that results were not successful. Opium control - a chief concern of colonial administration in Formosa since 1895.

Comment. Harmless but immaterial.

402-D-2. Brief history of opium policy in Formosa which is policy of progressive suppression. Cites figures as to the number of addicts from 1900 to 1908. No licenses for smoking have been issued since 1908. Asserts (with substantial correctness) that rigid control has been very successful in Formosa.

Comment. Immaterial. Opium policy in Formosa not in issue.

402-F-2. Discusses refinement of quality of opium in Formosa as a means of preserving the health of addicts and to maintain an invariable standard of quality which would discourage illicit traffic in drugs for which no taste had been acquired.

Comment. Harmless and immaterial. *Innocent*

GENERAL COMMENT. With one exception (402-C-2), all of these documents could probably be kept out as being irrelevant in that the indictment does not charge Japan with debauching people in her own territories. There is also the point that the policies and practices of Japan in Formosa and Korea prior to 1924 (date of this book) cannot be taken to disprove our evidence on Japanese activity in Manchuria and China subsequent to 1931. However, since these documents do not counter any of our evidence any argument on an objection as to materiality might give more emphasis to this material than it would otherwise receive. Laws and announced policies are correctly reported, but I suggest Tribunal will recognize that our case was built on "actions speak louder than laws", even though this material is admitted into evidence.

not used

Defense Document # 402-E-1

Excerpt from -
OPIUM POLICY IN JAPAN
by Sagataro Kaku,
Former Civil Governor of Formosa
Geneva, November 1924

(Printed by Albert Kundig - Geneva)

Page 11

2. CHOSSEN (COREA)

The opium control in Chosen (Corea) is practically the same as in Japan proper and the results have been satisfactory. The penal Code of 1912 provides for the suppression of opium smoking. In the same year regulations were issued as to the handling of narcotic drugs and the supervision of the drug dealers, which control the reception and distribution of medicinal opium. Later, in 1919, the opium law was promulgated, whereby opium became Government monopoly, and the exportation and importation of opium was prohibited. Strict limitations are placed on the sale, reception, distribution and use of opium. Furthermore, the cultivation of the poppy is permitted only within limited areas, to a certain appointed person, under strict supervision, and the raw opium is delivered exclusively to the Government.

The raw opium is sold by the Government to a certain firm appointed for the manufacture of narcotic drugs. This firm is required to keep books, recording the quantities of raw opium received and of the prepared drugs distributed. In 1920, regulations were issued for controlling morphine, cocaine and their respective salts, and strict supervision was enforced over the sale, reception, distribution, export and import of narcotic drugs. Thus the regulation and control of opium and other narcotic drugs in Chosen were practically the same as in Japan.

It was no mean task for the Chosen Government to control and suppress the illicit cultivation of poppies and opium smoking in localities adjacent to China, especially in the forest regions. But strict control has finally achieved desired results.

Not used

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Former Civil Governor of Formosa
Geneva, November 1924

(Printed by Albert Mündig - Geneva)

Page 12 and 13

2. FORMOSA

A full account of the opium policy of Formosa will be described in another section. It may not, however, be inopportune to give here a brief summary of the Opium Ordinance of Formosa, which was put into force in September 1897, and of the regulations, dated March 1898 and put into force September 1898, for enforcing the above Ordinance.

The Opium Ordinance provides that the importation and manufacture of opium, except by the Monopoly Bureau of the Formosan Government, shall be absolutely prohibited. It is also prohibited to sell, buy, give, take, own or possess opium without license. It is not allowed to cultivate the poppy or to keep capsules for the purpose of manufacturing raw opium. The violation of the Ordinance is heavily punished.

As to the regulations for the enforcement of the above Ordinance, it is provided that prepared opium for smoking shall only be sold to a licensed addict and that he shall receive not more than enough for three days consumption as stated in his license and purchase book. The government wholesale agent and the licensed agent must keep books, recording the quantity of prepared opium received and distributed. Physicians, pharmacists, and drug manufacturers must not use medicinal opium for any other purpose than compounding or preparing medicines. No person shall make or sell opium smoking apparatus unless licensed by the local government. There are heavy penal provisions for offenders.

There is a strict control and regulation of narcotic drugs, similar to that in Japan. The manufacture and importation of medicinal opium and narcotic drugs for medical purposes are prohibited, and the drugs necessary for medicinal purpose are supplied from Japan under strict regulation, with results that are very satisfactory. During the Great War, when there was a great shortage of necessary drugs, permission was given to certain designated firms to cultivate coca leaves within limited areas under strict control. After the conclusion of the war, the planting of new coca was suspended in fields which had not yet been planted, even in the licensed areas.

not used

Doc No. 402-C-1

辯證國文卷 四〇二一〇一

元台灣長官 加來佐賀太郎著「日本ノ阿片政策」拔萃

ジュネーヴ、大正十三年十一月

(印刷者 アルベルト、クンデイツヒ、ジュネーヴ)

十二、十三頁

ニ 台 灣

台灣ノ阿片政策ニ關スル完全ナ説明ハ他ノ章ニ於テ述ベル。

然シ乍ラ茲ニ明治三十年九月實施ノ台灣阿片法及ビ同三十一年三月發令同年九月實施ノ條令ノ概說ヲナスノモ不啻デハアルマイ。

阿片ハ台灣總督府專賣局ニヨル他ハソノ輸入及製造ヲ絕對禁止スル旨ヲ阿片法ハ規定シテキル。又特別許可ナクシテ阿片ヲ賣買授受所有所持スルコトモ禁止シテキル。阿片原料製造ノ目的ヲ以テ罂粟ヲ栽培シ又種籩ヲ保持スル事ハ許可サレナイ。

法令違犯ハ嚴罰ニ處セラレル。

本法令施行細則ニ於テハ喫煙用調製阿片ハ特認常用者ニノミ販賣サレ、

且ソノ者ハ認許狀及購入帳記載ノ如ク三日間ノ消耗ニ足ル量以上ハ認ケ
ラレヌ旨規定サレテホル。

總督府卸賣特約店及ビ專賣特約店ハ精製阿片ノ受給及ビ配給量ヲ記載セ
ル通帳ヲ所持シナケレバナライ。醫師、藥劑師、製藥業者ハ藥劑製造
調合以外如何ナル目的ニモ藥用阿片ヲ使用シテハナライ。何人モ地方
政廳ノ許可ナクシテ阿片喫煙具ヲ製造又ハ販賣シテハナライ。違反者
ニ對シテハ嚴重ナ刑罰ノ規定ガアル。

日本内地同様麻酔劑ニ關シテハ嚴重ナ取締規則ガアル。醫療ヲ目的トス
ル藥用阿片及ビ麻酔劑ハ嚴重ナ規定ニヨリ日本カラ供給サレソノ結果ハ
極メテ満足スルニ足ルモノデアル。

世界大戦中必要ナ麻酔劑ガ多量ニ不足シタ時一定ノ商社ニ對シ嚴重ナ監
督下ニ制限地域内ニ於テ「コカ」ヲ栽培スル事ヲ許可シタ。大戦終末後
「コカ」ノ植附ケヲ終了セサル農園ハ許可地域デアツテモソノ植附ヲ中
止シタノデアツタ。

Not used

Defense Document# 402-C-2

Excerpt from -
OPIUM POLICY IN JAPAN by Sagataro Kaku
Former Civil Governor of Formosa
Geneva, November 1924

(Printed by Albert Kundig - Geneva)

Pages 14 and 15

The government of Kwantung leased territory prohibited strictly the cultivation of the poppy from the very beginning, and opium smoking was only permitted to addicts of persistent habit. The government specially appointed a Social Welfare Society which was permitted to import raw opium. Furthermore, by enforcing the criminal law of Japan in this territory the Government has endeavored to exert a general control. After repeated failures it attempted to carry out a policy to attain absolute suppression at the end of a five years' period, but the result was not satisfactory, the reason being that the territory with the Chinese subjects is adjacent to that of China and that police control could not therefore be effectively carried out.

Consequently the authorities, after various fruitless attempts at the complete suppression, decided to adopt a preparatory measure for the progressive suppression with a view to absolute prohibition at the end, and for this purpose, on September 1st, 1924, the Government promulgated the opium law. Under this law, the Government officially designated a Social Welfare Society to import raw opium and manufacture and sell prepared opium under strict Government supervision. Only opium addicts, who are licensed by the Government are allowed to smoke opium. Persons who infringe this regulation are severely punished, and at present, in order to make the control effective, the Government is numbering the addicts and is perfecting the system of registration.

The control of addicts among the Chinese laborers who come and go every year is a very difficult problem, as in the territories of the Powers which border China.

As to the control of medicinal opium and other narcotic drugs for medicinal use the Government issued the regulation relating to the trade in drugs and the handling of drugs, dated 1909; ordinance relating to the control of morphine and cocaine, dated 1915; ordinance relating to the confiscation of opium, morphine and cocaine, dated 1916; in order to control the import, export, manufacture, sale, handling and consumption of these drugs.

辯護圖書箱四〇二一〇一二號

一九二四年十一月於「ゼネバ」前臺灣總督府政務長官

普來サガタロウ氏演述「日本一於ケル阿片政策」ヨリ

抜粹

（於「ゼネバ」アルベルトクンデイフイ印刷）

十四—十五頁

關東州廳ハ初カラ禁煙栽培ヲ嚴禁シ、常習的飲者ノミ阿片吸飲ハ許サレ
テキタ。州廳ハ特ニ社會厚生團體ヲ指定シ生阿片ノ輸入ヲ拔ハンメテキ
タ。更ニ關東州域ニモ日本刑法ヲ施行スルコトニヨリ、政府ハ努メテ綜
合的ナ制限ヲ加ヘ來タノデアル。屢次ノ失敗ノ結果、政府人阿片吸飲ノ
完全撲滅ヲ期シ五ヶ年政策ヲ實施セント試ミタルモ、成果ハ思ハシクナ
カツタ。

其理由トシテハ、支那國民ノ數多在住スル該州域ガ支那領ニ隣接セル爲
警察ノ統制モ效果的ナ實施ヲ見ルニ至ラナカツタニヨル。

完全撲滅ヲ期シテ諸施策ニ失敗セル當局ハ遂ニ準備措置トシテ漸次禁

願ノ建前ヲ終リ、究ニ於テ全面的ニ禁止セント決スルニ至ツタ。

此ノ目的達成ノ爲ニ公布サレタノガ一九二四年九月一日ノ阿片法デアル
此ノ法ノモトニ於テ、政府ハ正式ニ社會厚生團體ヲ指定シ、政府ノ嚴重
ナル監督下ニ生阿片ノ輸入、ソノ加工及ビ製品ノ販賣ニ當ラセルコトト
シタ。儘カニ政府ノ許可セル常習吸飲者一對シテノミ阿片吸飲ハ認メラ
レテキル。該法規違反者ハ嚴罰ニ處セラレ、且現在デハ此ノ統制ヲ有效
ニ實施センガ爲ニ政府ハ常習者ノ算定ヲ行ヒ、以テ該登録制ヲ完備シツ
ツアル。

支那ニ隣接セル諸國領一於ケルト同様、當州ニ於テモ、毎年ノ支那人
移動労働者中ノ常習者ノ統制ハ至難ノ問題デアル。

藥用阿片及其ノ他ノ藥用麻醉劑ノ統制ニ關シテ政府ハ左ノ諸法規ヲ發
布シタ。

(イ) 藥種賣買及取扱ニ關スル規則 (一九〇九年)

(ロ) 「モルヒネ」及「コカイン」ノ統制ニ關スル法令 (一九一五年)

(ハ) 阿片、「モルヒネ」「コカイン」第一設收ニ關スル法令 (一九一六年)

右諸法規ハ此等藥種ノ輸入、輸出、製造、販賣、取扱及ビ消費ノ統制ヲ
企圖スルモノデアル

Defense Document# 402-D-1

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Former Civil Governor of Formosa
Geneva, November 1924

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Page 17

OPIUM POLICY IN FORMOSA

1. General Considerations

The habit of opium smoking among the natives of Formosa can be traced back to the habits of life of the people of Chinese origin. History gives ample proof that this habit was developed in the island with the growth of the native population. In China, it is true, numerous attempts have successively been made by farsighted statesmen to suppress opium smoking. Yet at present the result is contrary to that which was expected.

Since Formosa came into Japanese possession by the Treaty of Bagan in April 1895, the habit of opium smoking among the native population who transferred their allegiance and the opium policy to be followed by the Japanese Government became the chief concern of the colonial administration. It was the most difficult problem confronting the authorities and there has been considerable discussion as to the policy of the prohibition of opium smoking.

not used

Def Doc No. 402-D-1

一九二四年 臺灣府

元臺灣長官「賀正佐賀太郎」著「日本ニ於ケル阿片政策」

「臺灣一九二四年十一月アルベルト・ゲンデイト印刷」ヨリノ抜萃、
十七頁

臺灣ニオケル阿片政策

一 一般ノ實情

臺灣原住民ノ間ニオケル阿片喫煙ノ習慣ハ中國人系ノ住民ノ生活習慣ニ
由來ヲテキルコトガ分ル。コノ習慣ハ原住民人口ノ増加ニツレテ發達シタモノデアルトイフ十分
ナ歴史的證據ガアル。中國ニオイテ、コノ阿片喫煙ヲ抑制スルタメニ先
見ノ明アル政治家ニヨリ相繼イデ多クノ試ミガナサレタトハ事實デア
ル。ソレニモカ、ハツズ現在デハソノ結果ハ長期ニ反シタモノナノデア
ル。一八九五年四月ノ馬關條約ニヨツテ臺灣ガ日本ノ所有トナリ、原住民ノ
統治トソノ阿片喫煙習慣トガ日本政府ノ責任範圍ニ歸シテ以來阿片政策

Def Doc No. 402-D-1

ハ日本ノ植民地行政ノ主ナル關心事トナツタ、ソレハ當局ガ直面セラル
モ困難ナ問題デアリ、以テ阿片喫煙禁止政策ニツイテハ相當ニ議論ガ起
ハサレク。

Not used

Defense Document # 402-D-2

Excerpt from -
 OPIUM POLICY IN JAPAN by Sagataro Kaku
 Former Civil Governor of Formosa
 Geneva, November 1924

(Printed by Albert Kundig - Geneva)

Page 23

OPIUM POLICY IN FORMOSA

The memorandum submitted by the Director Goto of the Central Sanitary Bureau was carefully considered and finally the Central Government adopted the plan embodied in his policy of progressive suppression with a view to absolute prohibition. This is a history in short of the opium policy in Formosa.

As soon as the policy of progressive suppression with a view to absolute prohibition was adopted, the Government appointed Director Goto, as adviser to the Formosan Government, to execute the plan for establishing plant for the manufacturing of prepared opium. At the same time the Government promulgated opium laws and regulations which came into effect on April 1, 1897. Every department of the administration in Formosa at that time was in process of formation. There was unrest among the population and the rebels had not been subdued, so that it was no mean task for administration to number the opium addicts and it took over 3 years to cover the large portion of the Island excluding the part which was held by the rebels. It was in September 1900 that the first enumeration was completed, and 169,064 addicts were found. After the rebels had been subdued completely the remainder of the island was covered in 1904 and 1905, and 30,543 more addicts were found. Later, in the year 1908, when a regular census of the population was taken, 15,869 more addicts were found. Permits to smoke opium were issued to the addicts after each enumeration and the total number of the permits issued, including the last enumeration in 1908, was 215,476. No license has been issued since 1908 for the Formosans. As the result of the rigid control of the education of the public to realise the danger of opium smoking and of the general improvement in social life, the object of suppression has been attained and the number of addicts has been gradually decreased. After 25 years experience the number of addicts had been reduced to 40,165 at the end of Year 1923.

Thus the original policy of the suppression of opium smoking in Formosa has been faithfully carried out by successive administrators and the result was as had been expected. At the same time public health in Formosa has made remarkable progress, which all will admit who know the island.

I believe that the experience of the opium policy in Formosa is of the first importance for the solution of the opium question in the Far East.

Ref No # 402-D-2

總務司官 第四〇二一〇二號

前東京總督府政務官

智英サガクロウ演説

「日本ニ於ケル阿片防禁」ヨリノ抜萃

於 養府、一九二四年十一月

（於養府・アルベルト・クンデイツヒ印刷）

二十三頁

譯ニ於ケル阿片防禁

中央政府の衛生局長提出ノ具申書ハ慎重ニ検討サレ、漸進的抑壓ニヨリ漸局的ニハ完全ナル禁止ヲ期サントスル其ノ具體的方策ハ、遂ニ中央政府ノトリアゲル所トオツタ。以下ハ譯ニ於ケル阿片防禁ノ概略ヲ示ス。

「漸進的抑壓即完全禁止」政策ノ採用サレ、養府ハ衛生局長ヲ選任シ、衛生局長ニ任ジ加工可片製造工場設立計畫ヲ實施セ、ルコトヲツタ。同時ニ政府ハ阿片法及附屬規定ヲ公布シ、一八九七年四月一ヨリ施行

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アルコトシタ。當時其ノ行政部門ハ末改ニシテ組織サレツアル所デ
 アツタ。人心ハ動搖シ、叛亂ハ末タニ鎮定チ見ルニ至ラズ、總督府ニ於
 阿片管習吸飲者數ヲ鎮定セルハ決シテ容易ノ數デハチカツタ。從ツテ、
 徒占據地ヲ除キ、本島ノ大部分ニ百リ、即チ容セルニハ僅ニ三年以上チ
 シタノデアツタ。第一次鎮定ノ完了シタノハ、一九〇〇年九月ノコトデア
 リ、此ノ結果管習吸飲者一六九、〇六四名ガ判明シタ。叛亂ノ完全鎮壓
 本島ノ殖民ノ根本ハ一九〇四年及一九〇五年ニ百リ完成シ、西ニ管習者三
 〇、五四三名 判明セルニ至ツタ。更ニ一九〇八年ニ定間人口調査ノ行ハ
 レタル際ニ、一五、八六九名管習吸飲者追加セルニ至ツタ。阿片吸飲許可
 證ハ管習者數則不知ニ發行サレ、一九〇八年ノ最終ノ人口調査チ含ミ、發
 行許可證ノ總數ハ二一五、四七六ニ達シタ。本島人ニ對シテハ一九〇八年
 以後ニハ許可證ハ發行サレテオタイレ
 一發ニ廢ク、阿片吸飲ノ齋ラス危險及ビ社會生活ニ於ケル全體的ノ改竊ヲ
 認識セシメツトノ教育ヲ施ス四トニヨリ嚴禁ナル結論ヲ加ヘタル結果、阿

Ref. Doc #402-D-2

片義屋ノ目的ハ達成サレ、管口吸飲者ハ片義屋ノ一途ヲ通ツテ來タ。
二十五年度ノ經驗ノ結果一九二三年末ニハ管口吸飲者ハ四〇・一六五
ニ達シタノデアアル。

斯クシテ、臺灣ニ於ケル片義屋吸飲者第一次改修ハ、相繼ク司改修
ニヨリ忠實ニ實施サレ、予想ノ如キ結果ヲ得ルニ至ツタノデアアル。
同時ニ、臺灣ニ於ケル公衆衛生ハ顯著ニ進歩ヲ示シ、本島ヲ知ルモノハ
均シク右ノ事ヲ認識セルノデアアル。

私ハ臺灣ニ於ケル片義屋改修ノ經驗コソハ概東ニ於ケル片義屋問題解決ニト
リ模範ヲ貢獻デアルト信ズル。

not used

Excerpt from -
OPIUM POLICY IN JAPAN by Sagataro Kalu
Former Civil Governor of Formosa
Geneva, November 1924

(Printed by Albert Kundig - Geneva)

Page 28

4. REFINEMENT OF THE QUALITY OF THE PREPARED OPIUM

It has been repeatedly mentioned that the object of the Formosan opium policy is to remedy the opium smoking habit. For this purpose, it has been the policy of the Government to supply as much refined prepared opium as possible, regard being had to the tastes of the addicts. This is not only a measure for the maintenance of the health of the addicts, but also important from the social point of view.

The quality of the raw opium for the manufacture of the prepared opium always varies according to its origin, and it is not often uniform for even the products of the same country. When the prepared opium is made from these raw materials of different origin the quality of the prepared opium is naturally variable. The variable quality of the prepared opium is not only distasteful but also injurious to the health of the addicts, facts which might lead to illicit traffic which would be difficult to control.

In Formosa an investigation was pursued in order to secure uniformity in the qualities and the refinement of the lustre and standardization of the taste of the prepared opium. The results of this investigation will be reported in due course.

not used

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元臺灣長官「賀來佐賀太郎」著「日本ニオケル阿片

政策」(壽府、一九二四年十一月アルベツト、

クンディヒ印刷)ヨリノ拔萃

二十八頁

四、調合阿片ノ品質精練

臺灣ノ阿片政策ハ阿片喫煙ノ習慣ヲ除クコトデアルコトハ何度モ述ベラ
レタコノ目的ノタメニ阿片常用者ノ好ミニアフヨウナ精練サレタ調合阿
片ヲナルベク多ク供給スルコトガ政府ノ政策デアツタ。コレハタダニ阿
片常用者ノ健康保持ノタメノ方策デアルノミナラズ、社会的見地カラ
イツテモ重要ナコトデアル

調合阿片製造ノタメノ原料阿片ノ品質ハソノ產地ニヨツテ種々デアリ、
同ジ國ノ生産品デモシバシバ一様デハナイ。コレラノ產地ヲ異ニスル原
料阿片カラ調合阿片ガ作ラレルノデアルカラ、調合阿片ノ品質ハ當然一
定シテオナイ。

一定シナイ調合阿片ノ品質ハ只味が悪イバカリデナク常用者ノ健康ニ有

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害デアル。ソシテ統制スルコトノ困難ナ爾取引ヲ獎勵スコトニナル。
 茲ニオイテハ飼合阿片ノ品質及ビ光澤精練ノ統一ト味ノ標準化ノ
 ニ研究ガ行ハレ、ソノ研究ノ結果ハ順チオウテ報告サレルダラウ。

PURL: <http://www.legal-tools.org/doc/e6ac1b/>